What is claimed is:

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- 1. A semiconductor laser comprising:
- a substrate;
- a semiconductor lamination portion including an active

 5 layer laminated on the substrate, the semiconductor
 lamination portion being made of a material having a
 cleavage plane not parallel to a cleavage plane of the
 substrate; and
- a metal layer portion provided between the substrate 10 and the active layer in a vicinity of a resonance cavity end face.
 - 2. The semiconductor laser according to claim 1, wherein the metal layer portion includes an element which is contained in the semiconductor lamination portion.
- 3. The semiconductor laser according to claim 1, wherein the metal layer portion is formed so as to have a width which is wider than that of a stripe-shaped portion for emitting and narrower than that of a semiconductor chip.
 - 4. The semiconductor laser according to claim 1, wherein the metal layer portion is formed on a part of the semiconductor lamination portion contacted with the substrate.
 - 5. A method for manufacturing a semiconductor laser comprising the steps of:
- forming a semiconductor lamination portion including an active layer on a substrate, the semiconductor lamination portion being made of the material having a

cleavage plane not parallel to a cleavage plane of the substrate,

forming a metal layer portion by melting a part of the semiconductor lamination portion; and

forming resonance cavity end faces by cleaving the semiconductor lamination portion at the metal layer portion.

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- 6. The method for manufacturing the semiconductor laser according to claim 5, wherein the process of forming the metal layer portion is performed by irradiating a laser beam from a back surface of the substrate opposite to a surface laminated with the semiconductor lamination portion, and thereby melting a part of the semiconductor lamination portion.
- 7. The method for manufacturing the semiconductor laser according to claim 5, wherein a wavelength of the laser beam is set longer than a wavelength corresponding to a band gap of the active layer and shorter than a wavelength corresponding to a band gap of a semiconductor layer to be melted.